

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS

STORY AND
DESIGN OF MODERN COINS

COINAGE OF CURACAO

CANADIAN COIN NOTES

HISPANO-AMERICANA

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JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1948

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

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WAYTE RAYMOND, Editor

GEORGE W. HUSKER, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, \$2.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

Vol. 15, No. 1

New York, January-February, 1948

Whole No. 116

EARLY AMERICAN MEDALS

LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS BURROWS

(Capture of the Boxer)

The obverse shows a funeral urn upon a tomb, surrounded with naval emblems; a crown of laurel hangs from a trident, and in an elliptical cartouche: W.BURROWS. The Latin inscription reads: "A victory brilliant for thee, sorrowful for thy country".

Reverse—In Latin: "To conquer is to live enough". Naval battle between the U.S. sloop-of-war *Enterprize* (14 guns) and the British *Boxer* (14 guns). The *Enterprize* is raking the *Boxer* and the latter has lost her maintopmast. In exergue: Between the American vessel *Enterprize* and the British vessel *Boxer*,

September 4, 1813. Size 40. Designer, Furst.

Born in 1785 near Philadelphia, William Burrows saw service as a midshipman (1800), in the *Constitution* at Tripoli, and in various vessels as a lieutenant after 1807. The *Enterprize*, his command in 1813, engaged in naval battle with the British *Boxer* off Portland, Maine on September 5th. Commanders of both vessels were killed in the action, and both buried with military honors at Portland. The gold medal illustrated was presented to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Burrows with an expression of the deep regret of Congress.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD RUTLEDGE McCALL

(Capture of the Boxer)

Bust of Lieutenant McCall, in uniform, to right. In Latin: "Edward Rutledge McCall, Commander of the vessel *Enterprize*. Thus one attains glory."

The reverse is similar to the Burrows medal for the same action.

Lieutenant McCall was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780. He entered the navy as a midshipman and

in 1813 served on the *Enterprize*. When Burrows was mortally wounded, McCall took command and succeeded in capturing the British vessel *Boxer*, for which deed he received the gold medal shown. Later, he served under Commodore Perry in the Mediterranean and became master commandant in 1825 and captain in 1831. He died in Bordentown, New Jersey in 1853.



CAPTAIN OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (Victory of Lake Erie)

Bust of Captain Perry, in uniform, to right. In Latin: "Oliver Hazard Perry, commander-in-chief, destroyed on Lake Erie an entire fleet."

Reverse — Latin inscription reads: "Valor finds or makes a way". The United States fleet on Lake Erie, carrying 54 guns, meets the British fleet of 63 guns. In exergue, in Latin: "Between the American and British fleets, September 10, 1813."

Captain Perry was born in South Kensington, Rhode Island, 1785. His father was a naval captain commanding the *General Greene* and young Perry served on his father's ship as a midshipman in 1799. He saw action at Tripoli and on gunboats in New York Harbor in 1812. The Battle of Lake Erie, for which the gold medal shown was awarded him, took place in September 1813. Perry

planned to attack the British fleet at its anchorage and in his briefing of his officers the evening before the attack, he brought out his now famous flag, a small blue square, bearing, in white letters, the words "Don't give up the ship". The hoisting of this flag was to be the signal for the attack. The following day complete victory over the enemy's ships was his, and in his despatch to General Harrison (written in pencil on the back of an old letter) Perry wrote "We have met the enemy and they are ours: two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop". Perry was promoted to Captain for this great and popular victory. He commanded the vessel *Java* for several years and served in the Mediterranean. In March, 1819, he sailed with his squadron for South America, but contracted yellow fever and died at Port-of-Spain.

CAPTAIN JESSE DUNCAN ELLIOTT (Victory of Lake Erie)

Captain Duncan, in uniform, facing right. In Latin: "Jesse D. Elliott. Considering nothing done, if aught remained to be done."

Reverse—In Latin "Valor finds or makes a way". The design is similar to the Perry medal.

Born in Maryland in 1782, Duncan rose from midshipman to master in the navy. During the Tripolitan War he served under Barron. In the Battle of Lake Erie he captured two British vessels and was awarded a sword of honor by Congress, and the medal illustrated. He

commanded the *Niagara* in Perry's famous combat and succeeded to Perry's command on the Lake in October 1813, later becoming commander of the *Decatur* in the Mediterranean. From 1828 to 1832 he was commander of the West Indies squadron and during 1833 cruised for several years in the Mediterranean. Upon his return to the United States he faced a court-martial and his command was suspended for four years. In 1844, with part of his sentence remitted, he was placed in charge of the Philadelphia navy yard. He died in Philadelphia in 1845.



CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE

(Capture of the Peacock)

Bust of Captain Lawrence, in uniform, to right. In Latin: "James Lawrence. It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country".

Reverse: The Latin inscription reads "Clemency greater than victory". The action between two vessels is over. The *Hornet* is sending her boats to the crew of the British vessel *Peacock*, which is sinking. In exergue: "Between the American vessel *Hornet* and the English vessel *Peacock*, February 24, 1813."

James Lawrence was born in Burlington, New Jersey in 1781. His father was a lawyer and during the Revolutionary War was a distinguished Loyalist. He saw service as a midshipman and lieutenant

against Tripoli and was second in command under Stephen Decatur on the *Intrepid* at the time of the destruction of the *Philadelphia* there. As master-commandant of the *Hornet* he engaged the British ship *Peacock* and for this action was awarded the gold medal of Congress. In March 1813, while commanding the *Chesapeake* he was wounded in its engagement with the British *Shannon*. He died four days later and was buried with military honors at Halifax, Nova Scotia. His remains were later transferred to Trinity Church Yard in New York City. His naval chapeau, coat, and sword are now in the New Jersey Historical Society.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MACDONOUGH

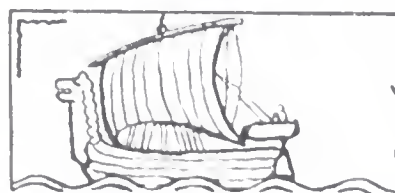
(Victory of Lake Champlain)

Bust of Captain Macdonough, in uniform, to right. In Latin: Thomas Macdonough defeated the Royal British Fleet on Lake Champlain".

Reverse—In Latin, "Beaten on one side, he fearlessly turns the other". The United States fleet of 86 guns stands up to the British fleet of 95 guns. To the right, Plattsburg in flames. In exergue "Between the American and British fleets. September 11, 1814".

The son of an officer in the Continental Army, Macdonough was born in Delaware in 1783. He entered the navy as

a midshipman in 1800 and by 1813 was a commander. He served with Bainbridge and Decatur in the Mediterranean. For his defeat of the British fleet on Lake Champlain he was awarded the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and was also promoted to captain. Although suffering from tuberculosis he accepted command of the Mediterranean squadron for several years. His health failing, he wished to return home. A ship was sent for him, but he died on the voyage back to his own country in November, 1825.



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



TURKEY

MEXICO



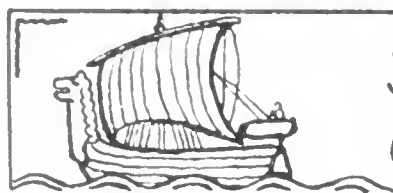
Mustafa Kemal was given the name Ataturk (Father of Turkey) in 1934 in grateful recognition of his role as creator of the modern Turkish state. When he became the first President of the Republic in 1923, his task was not simply to westernize Turkey by copying European institutions. His political and social philosophy went far deeper and was aimed at the creation of Turkish nationalism freed from the retrogressive elements which had fettered Turkey since the Middle Ages. He abolished the Ottoman sultanate and the Moslem state-church which had combined to block every progressive movement in the country for centuries and personally initiated countless reforms.

This 100 kurus silver piece (CW No. 47) which was first minted in 1934 in itself is a striking example of the innovations which appeared during the presidency of Ataturk. Here for the first time we find the portrait of a living personage on a Turkish coin in place of the tugrah. Another departure from tradition is the use of the Latin alphabet and western numerals in place of Turkish or Arabic characters. Still another change is the date which is expressed in terms of the Gregorian calendar rather than the Mohammedan calendar and finally the value is given in Kurus rather than piastres.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, the leader of the first important revolutionary movement in Mexico, is portrayed on the 10 peso gold piece (CW No. 3) struck by virtue of the Law of March 25, 1905.

Hidalgo was a priest in Guanajuato known as a person of great acquirements and respected because of his interest in the welfare of the laboring classes. His attempts to introduce new industries and to promote new agricultural methods brought him into conflict with the governing powers and as a result he joined the growing revolutionary movement. From the first he was an outstanding figure and built up a tremendous following among the peons. When open rebellion flared up in 1810, Hidalgo roused his followers to such a pitch of fervor that the revolt took on the aspect of a holy war. The conflict was fought with the utmost bitterness by both factions. The Government forces suspended the rules of organized warfare and gave no mercy to any rebels who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. The insurgents retaliated in kind and committed many atrocities in the name of liberty.

In 1811, while on a journey to the United States, Hidalgo was captured by Spanish troops and was shot at Chihuahua on July 27, 1811.



STORY AND DESIGN OF MODERN COINS



CHILE



Bernardo O'Higgins whose bust appears on CW No. 38 was born in Chile in 1776 and received his education in England. By 1813 he had returned to his native country and had acquired such an eminence that he replaced Carrera as supreme commander of the revolutionary army. This brought on a bitter rivalry which almost resulted in disaster for the cause of Chilean freedom. O'Higgins was defeated by the Spanish army at Rancagua in 1814 and was compelled to flee the country. He returned a few years later as one of San Martin's lieutenants and led a charge which won a notable victory for Chile at Chacabuco in 1817. When the independence of Chile was formally declared and the last of the Spanish troops driven out, O'Higgins was made dictator. His administration was honest and efficient but his attempts to establish a representative constitutional government met with opposition from the aristocratic party. His opponents contrived to bring on an armed rebellion which deposed O'Higgins in 1823. He then departed for Lima where he lived quietly as a private citizen until his death in 1842.

The Law of Dec. 19, 1941 which created the 1 peso piece in copper also authorized the issue of fractional pieces of 50, 20 and 10 centavos as well as copper nickel coins of 5 and 2 pesos.

BULGARIA



In 1934 Bulgaria authorized the issue of silver coins with a total value of 400 million leva in denominations of 100 leva, 50 leva and 20 leva with the object of stabilizing the leva and replacing paper notes in denominations of 100 leva and less which had been withdrawn from circulation a short time before.

The 100 leva piece (CW No. 20) bears on the obverse a portrait of Boris III, Czar of Bulgaria, who died under mysterious circumstances in 1943 following a secret visit to the headquarters of Hitler. In 1935 when these coins were issued the disasters which overtook Bulgaria after its alignment with the Axis powers were not dreamed of and the country seemed headed for a period of prosperity under the shrewd personal rule of Boris.

The lettering on the coin is in Cyrillic, an alphabet adapted from the ancient Greek by the monk Cyril (820-869).

The design of this coin is the work of the English artist, Percy Metcalf and the dies and planchets for the coins were made in the Royal Mint at London altho the actual striking of the coins was done in Bulgaria.

THE COINAGE OF THE DUTCH TERRITORY OF CURACAO

By H. VAN DER LEEUW OF THE ROYAL DUTCH MINT

At the outset the coinage of Curacao developed quite independently from the system used in the mother-country. It was not until 1827 that a tie was established with the coinage of the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the introduction of the Dutch monetary system in Curacao in January 1, 1827.

Before that time the colony had used the Spanish coinage system inherited from the original occupants of that territory. As the unit of account used in bookkeeping they adopted the Spanish dollar or piece of eight, divided into 8 reales, each real representing 6 stivers. In addition to the Spanish dollars, Portuguese coins and many other foreign coins were found in circulation.

So in 1827 Dutch coins were introduced and a tariff was established for the foreign coins then current. The islanders seldom if ever had enough coins of legal tender on hand since these were ordinarily used for direct overseas payments. Hence they not only introduced paper money into circulation but also introduced foreign coinage.

Sometimes these foreign coins were subjected to a counterstamping with the double purpose of preventing their exportation and of preventing the importation of counterfeits. Besides the usual counterstamping, cutting the coins occurred in order to get a sufficient amount of small change. These cut coins were a source of trouble as they were susceptible to counterfeiting.

The first cut coins were made towards the end of the 18th century, probably in 1798 or 1799 but as the date has not been established in any official records we have to use data from other sources. These inform us that 7000 or 8000 Spanish dollars were cut into four parts each.

By cutting the dollar or peso into four parts, four triangles or so called guillo-

tines were obtained. Each of these was stamped with a mark consisting of a rosace of five petals, officially called a "star". These were put into circulation for 4 reales each.

In succeeding years when Curacao had come under British jurisdiction, the value of the peso as expressed in reales continued to be on the rise necessitating the assignment of a higher value to the triangles. Meanwhile whole Spanish dollars began to flow out of the colony and to prevent this exporting the value of the dollar piece had been raised in 1801 from 8 reales to 12 reales. The revaluation of the cut coins made the authorities resort to the use of a new counterstamp in order that the higher valued triangles might be distinguished from the old pieces.

In 1814, in order to provide for the lack of small coinage, 8000 pillar dollars were cut into 5 equal parts and each part put into circulation for a value of 3 reales. The old $\frac{1}{4}$ parts which had been recalled were stamped with the value "21" and again put into circulation, this time for $3\frac{1}{2}$ reales or 21 stivers.

Some years later, in 1818, cut money was again put into circulation. A number of dollars were cut into 3 and 5 pieces. The value of the piece of three from a peso was fixed at 5 reales or 30 stivers, whereas the pieces of 5 from a peso became legal tender for 3 reales or 18 stivers. The cut pieces valued at 5 reales were stamped with the numeral "5" and the coins valued at 3 reales were stamped with a "3". After the introduction of the Dutch monetary system in 1827 the latter remained in circulation at a value of f0.50 along with the 3 reales pieces of 1814. However the pieces of 5 reales and of 21 stivers (of 1814) were demonetized.



21 Stivers. $\frac{1}{4}$ part of Spanish dollar stamped a rosace.



21 Stivers. Similar with additional stamp of 21.



3 Reales. $\frac{1}{5}$ part of dollar stamped 3 in dentilated circle.



9 Stivers. $\frac{1}{4}$ cut of Dutch guilder stamped script C.

Up to now the piece of 5 reales has remained unknown. It results from a report of the Governor of Curacao dated 1819, that a total of 16,512 pesos had been cut, viz: 1000 into 3 parts of 5 reales each and 15,512 into 5 parts of 3 reales each.

It is curious that after the introduction of the Dutch monetary system in 1827 they resorted once again to the cutting of coins to supply a lack of small change. In 1838 with the sanction of the Dutch authorities 6000 Dutch guilders were cut into 4 parts, each part being put into circulation at a value of

f0.25. These were counterstamped with a "C".

In the years 1821 and 1822 silver reales and stivers were introduced. The reales were declared legal tender at a value of 6 stivers Curacao currency.

The real has a milled edge and bears on the obverse a staff of Mercury crossed with a maize-halm; above, the word "Curacao"; below, the date 1821. On the reverse, the value "1 real" between a wreath of oak branches and laurel branches.



The stiver has a plain edge and has on the obverse the date 1822 with a line under. The legend "Curacao" appears above and a star below.

It is quite certain that the coinage of the 1 real pieces was executed in the United States of America since the coins were received at Curacao by vessel from New York City. A total of 120,655 pieces was imported but all other data concerning the coinage is missing.

The stivers also came from the United States in two shipments totalling 360,000 stivers. The last shipment consisted of 210,000 stivers and the dies used for the coinage were included. The 1 real piece was demonetized in 1827 but the 1 stiver coin continued to be legal tender for the value of f0.002 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In later years a new coinage of the 1 stiver pieces was made but this time at

the Dutch Royal Mint at Utrecht. This constituted the first coinage for the colony of Curacao executed in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The pieces were struck in 1841 at which time 169,007 coins were turned out. The alloy contained 300 1000 of silver and the coins weighed 0.675 gr. The date on the pieces was 1822, the date of the original coinage, so it is impossible to distinguish the last coinage struck in Utrecht from the earlier coinage struck in the U. S. A.

In 1854 the Dutch Coinage Act of 26 November 1849 (Number 69) was extended to Curacao. This Act listed the Dutch coins which were legal tender in Curacao and also empowered the Governors of the colony to give legal tender status to foreign coins on the basis of their intrinsic value.

After the introduction of the Act of 1849, the monetary system of Curacao still made provision for the $\frac{1}{5}$ parts of the Spanish dollar and the $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of the Dutch guilder which were still in circulation. The fact that it was necessary to retain these cut pieces in circulation is an indication of the extreme necessity for small coinage which then prevailed.

The shortage of small currency continued for many years despite measures taken to remedy the situation. This is confirmed by the fact that about the year 1880 we find a series of three stiver pieces put into circulation. These may be considered in the nature of unofficial emergency coins since official data regarding them does not exist.

These stivers are fabricated of a base metal, probably Berlin silver, with a smooth edge. They were put into circulation as a project of three firms, viz: Jesserun & Co., J. J. Naar, and Leyba & Co. No definite information exists about the number of pieces coined or the place of minting.

One side of the pieces bears the indication of value "1 stuiver" and the other side the initials of the firms mentioned:

J x Co., J.J.N., or L x Co. The pieces were withdrawn from circulation about 1885.

A year later (1886) the introduction of Dutch bronze small coins took place in Curacao. These replaced the old copper coins formerly used. In spite of the introduction of Dutch bronze coinage Curacao continued to be hampered by a lack of small coinage. This was pointed out to the authorities time and time again and as a remedy it was proposed to mint minor bronze coinage which would be legal tender only in the colony of Curacao.

Then they proceeded to the introduction of silver small change with a milled edge, in weight and alloy equal to the Dutch coins. The reverse shows the effigy of Queen Wilhelmina, turned to the left, within a beaded circle with the legend "Wilhelmina Koningin der Nederlanden"; the obverse, the crowned Dutch arms; at both sides the indication of the value $\frac{1}{4}$ G ($\frac{1}{10}$ G); below, the date 1900 (1901); the battle-axe, as the mark of the Mintmaster and the Mercury's staff, the Mark of the Utrecht Mint; with the legend "Kolonie Curacao."



In 1900, 480,000 of these $\frac{1}{4}$ -guilders were struck and in 1901, 300,000 $\frac{1}{10}$ -guilders.

When in 1906 the Netherlands proceeded to strike a stiver of cupronickel, this coin was not introduced in Curacao for fear of confusion with other pieces. In 1912 in the Netherlands the round stiver was replaced by a square coin with rounded corners, also of cupronickel. This eliminated the danger of confusion

so that this coin was introduced into Curacao in 1915.

During the last years before World-war II the Curacao $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ -guilders of 1900 and 1901, because of their wear and tear were withdrawn from circulation and replaced by the Dutch $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ -guilders. So at the outbreak of this war the following coins were legal tender in Curacao and the islands of Bonaire and Aruba:

Denomination	Alloy in thousandth parts	Weight in gramms	Diameter in mm.
<i>Gold</i>			
10 guilder	900	6,720	22,5
5 guilder	900	3,360	18,0
<i>Silver</i>			
$2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders or rixdollars	720	25,000	38,0
guilder	720	10,000	28,0
$\frac{1}{2}$ guilder	720	5,000	22,0
25-cent	640	3,575	19,0
10-cent	640	1,400	15,0
$\frac{1}{4}$ -guilder Curacao	640	3,575	19,0
$\frac{1}{10}$ -guilder	640	1,400	15,0
<i>Cupronickel</i>			
	250 n'k'l	4,500	
5-cent	750 c'p'r	4,500	
		square with sides of 18 mm. and rounded corners.	
<i>Bronze</i>			
$2\frac{1}{2}$ -cent	950 c'p'r	4,000	23,5
1-cent	40 tin	2,500	19,0
$\frac{1}{2}$ -cent	10 zinc	1,250	14,0

The obverse of the gold 10-guilder-pieces shows the effigy of the King or the Queen with the name preceded by the word "Koning" or "Koningin" and the motto "God zij met ons" (God be with us) and the reverse the crowned arms of the Kingdom between the indication of the value 10-G, the date, the legend "Kingdom of the Netherlands" (Koningrijk der Nederlanden) the mark of the Mint and that of the Mint-master.

The design of the gold 5-guilder pieces is similar to that of the former, but without the motto and the marks, and with

the indication of the value 5-G. The gold coins have a milled edge.

The obverse of the rixdollars, guilders and half-guilders shows the effigy of the Queen with the legend "Wilhelmina, Koningin der Nederlanden". The reverse displays the crowned arms of the Kingdom between the indication of the value $2\frac{1}{2}$ -G., 1-G., and $\frac{1}{2}$ -G. with the legend around "Munt van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden" (Coin of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) as well as the date and the marks of the Mint and the Mintmaster. The edge of the rixdollars and guilders shows the legend "God zij met ons". The half-guilder has a milled edge.

The obverse of the 25 and 10-cent pieces is similar to that of the above mentioned silver coins; the reverse displays the indication of the value 25-cents and 10-cents, between two wreaths of oak-leaves, besides the date and the marks of the Mint and the Mintmaster. The coins have a milled edge. The designs of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ -guilders have been described previously.

The nickel stiver displays on the obverse the words "Koningrijk der Nederlanden", around an orange-branch and on the reverse the value 5-C and the year.

The design of the bronze small coinage is: on the obverse the crowned lion, holding the sword and the bundle of arrows in a field sown with billets within a beaded circle; around, the legend "Koninkrijk der Nederlanden", with the date and the marks of the Mint and the Mint-master; on the reverse, the indication of the value $2\frac{1}{2}$ -cent, 1-cent, $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent, between two wreaths of orange. These pieces have a milled edge.

When in consequence of the circumstances of war the coins required for Curacao could no longer be fabricated at the Royal Mint at Utrecht, they supplied this need by coinages at the U.S.A. Mints at Philadelphia and Denver as detailed on page 14.

THE COINAGE OF THE DUTCH TERRITORY OF CURACAO

Denomination	Philadelphia	Denver
Rixdollar 1944		200,000
Guilder 1944		500,000
25 centpieces 1941	500,000	
25 centpieces 1943	500,000	
1/4-guilders 1944		1,500,000
10-centpieces 1941	300,000	
10-centpieces 1943	500,000	
1 10-guilders 1944		1,500,000
5-centpieces 1943	500,000	
5-centpieces 1944	1,500,000 (x)	
2 1/2-centpieces 1944		1,000,000
1-centpieces 1942	500,000	
1 centpieces 1944		3,000,000
(x) date 1943		

These coins fabricated in the U.S.A. bear as Mintmaster's mark a palmtree and the mark of the Mint P. or D. depending on whether the coins have been struck in Philadelphia or Denver.

In the year of 1943 quite a new monetary Act came into force. All coins described in it display on the reverse the words "Munt van Curacao" (Coin of Curacao) and are in weight and diameter similar to the pre-war coins, except that the 25 and 10-centpieces have been renamed 1/4-guilders and 1 10-guilders and also show this indication of value.

Because of the military need for nickel and tin metal the composition of the stivers and bronze small coins was altered.

The stivers are fabricated of Berlin silver with a composition of 12-18% nickel with copper and zinc; the 2 1/2 cents and the cents of 1944 are composed of 950 copper and 50 zinc; the cents 1942 of 950 copper, 40 zinc and 10 tin.

The bronze 2 1/2 and 1-centpieces and the stivers of Berlin-silver may be called very good, but the finish of the silver coins is by far inferior to the earlier ones, probably due to the circumstances of war.

The coinages according to the new Monetary Act all have been struck in Denver in 1944, as specified above.

The coinages of silver in the year 1944 were executed with silver obtained from

the U. S. Treasury by virtue of the Lend-Lease Act.

Since 18 January 1946 the Dutch Standard coins and small change are no more being considered as legal tender in the territory of Curacao. An opportunity was given to get them changed at par for Curacao-coins. When in the summer of 1946, a serious shortage of small change occurred, they were compelled to put the stivers into circular



tion again. These had been withdrawn¹ but the Royal Mint at Utrecht was ordered to proceed with the coinage of

- 1,000,000 1/4-guilders (silver)
- 1,000,000 1 10-guilders (silver)
- 500,000 bronze 2 1/2-centpieces and
- 1,500,000 bronze 1-centpieces.

As to the composition of the bronze-alloy it was decided to maintain that of the former coinage (95% copper, 5% zinc).

The die-material used for the fabrication of the Curacao-coins in America during the years of the war was trans-

ferred to the Utrecht Mint. In June of last year the coins were shipped to Curacao. They are distinguished from the earlier type by the date 1947 and by the mark of the Mintmaster Dr. J. W. A. van Hengel, for which he has chosen a little fish. The coins have been reproduced above.

So an important change has been carried into effect in the relation between the Netherlands currency and that of their Oversea Territory of Curacao. This had become a necessity be-

cause of the disparity arising during the war between the Dutch and Curacao guilder, in consequence of which a separation between the two currencies could be deferred no longer.

N.B. For the historical particulars about the coinage of Curacao I am indebted to the "Geschiedkundige aantekeningen, betreffende den muntslag voor Nederlandsch West-Indie" by Dr. J. W. A. van Hengel, the Dutch Mintmaster in Utrecht.

¹ Recently it has been enacted that these stivers will cease to be legal tender from the 15th of December 1947.

Domestic Coinage Executed, by Mints, During the Month of October, 1947

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars .....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter dollars	\$826,000.00	\$515,000.00	\$44,000.00
Dimes	2,211,000.00	705,000.00	533,900.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	689,600.00	.....	317,000.00
One-cent pieces	30,500.00	8,000.00	28,250.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	No. of Pieces
Philadelphia	Ethiopia	Silver	50 Cents	3,935,367
San Francisco	El Salvador	Bronze	1 Centavo	2,800,000
				6,735,367

Domestic Coinage Executed, by Mints, During the Month of November, 1947

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—Regular .....	.....	.....	.....
Half Dollars—Booker T. Wash.	\$50,008.50	.....	.....
Quarter dollars	1,011,000.00	\$405,000.00	\$1,147,000.00
Dimes	1,783,000.00	555,000.00	48,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	466,000.00	.....	349,000.00
One-cent pieces	88,700.00	.....	26,950.00

Coinage Executed for Foreign Governments

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	No. of Pieces
San Francisco	El Salvador	Bronze	1 Centavo	2,200,000

FOX SKIN MONEY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

The oldest business corporation in the world, the Hudson's Bay Company, has again issued their own token currency, this time for their Eastern Arctic trade. The tokens were issued in 1946.

The tokens are of aluminum and uni-face, as illustrated.

trading store. They are given by the company in exchange for furs.

As an example, if the white fox skins are valued on the date they are brought in at \$20 each, the Eskimo hands over one skin and he is given one of the square tokens. Presumably, if he hands



The unit of value is a white fox skin, and the square token with "one" on it represents one white fox skin. The others represent the value in cents stamped upon them. They are designed to introduce the Eastern Arctic Eskimo to the use of currency.

These tokens are used only in the

in other types of skins, he would be given in proportion to their value in relationship to the white fox skin these particular tokens, with any change in the tokens of cent value.

When the Eskimo is ready to spend a one-skin token, wishing to buy \$10 worth of goods, he hands back this token

and is given the goods plus nine of the 100 cent tokens. He may then wish to make a purchase worth \$2.50 and so would then give three of the 100 cent tokens and would receive one of 50c denomination in change, plus the goods he had purchased.

This goes on until the tokens are exhausted, and the Eskimo has acquired his value of goods.

Numismatists will recall that years ago the Hudson's Bay Company had tokens with a value in beaver skins. These have long been out of use and in the majority of the Hudson's Bay Company posts for years, regular Canadian currency or straight barter has applied.

This new series of tokens has been issued primarily to educate the Eskimo to use money. This method was adopted since it was felt it was the simplest manner to get over to him the convenience of money in a manner in which he would understand its use.

I have been for years studying the numismatics and trading history of this great corporation. I have acquired a substantial fund of information on their past issues of tokens, paper and card money. I am most anxious to have my information as complete as possible before publishing a monogram on the subject, as well as an article in their outstanding publication "THE BEAVER". I would greatly appreciate if readers would let me know of any paper money or unpublished tokens which they may have of this company in their collection, or fundamental information in regard to these issues in order that the material may be as complete as possible.

Wooden money was presumed to have been issued by this company in the early days. Are there any examples of this money in existence today or has anyone any positive information in regard to it? I have in my personal collection an ivory disc which was supposed to have been used as money by this company at one time. There is a possibility that stamped pieces of skin were also used but I have up to the present been able to secure no information to confirm either of these issues. I would appreciate letters from anyone with any information that might be of help.

Minor Varieties of Canadian Tokens

I believe it will be news to many collectors that the Gagnon & Cie tokens, Breton 571, come in two die varieties. On the one the animal has three claws and a long branch in the mouth. On the other, there are two claws and a short branch.

Breton speaks of the issue being of 1,000. It now appears as if there were two issues.

The Sharpley token, Breton 570, comes not only in brass but also gilded.

Authority for the Canadian Silver Dollar

The authority to include in the Dominion's currency a silver dollar coin was first obtained from Parliament by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Minister of Finance, in April 1910, at the request of the British Columbia Members of Parliament. It was, however, not until May 1935 that this authority was acted upon and the first silver dollar struck by the Canadian Mint.

While doing a little digging among the archives at the "Foul Anchor" my *sanctum sanctorum* at Rye, I have recently unearthed numerous scribblings on varied scraps of paper, old envelopes and backs of letters. Upon close examination they appear to be odds and ends of information on numismatical references, which were noted while searching thru old narratives, documents and books. As Spanish and Spanish-Colonial coins were legal tender in these United States up to the year 1857 when the Coins Law retired them from circulation, these items might legally fall into this column and are herewith submitted.

* * *

" . . . that Capt. Dumaresq paid the officer two Bitts a Day and his Vituals during his stay on board . . . "

From the Admiralty Court Records, Boston, July 23 to Aug. 30, 1740.

This suggests that the terms of one, two, and four "bits" as used for one, two and four reales pieces did not, as this writer believed, originate in the wild and wooly Western states during the gold-rush days. When the term started, I have not been able to discover, but Mr. Wm. Clark tells me that back in the Shakespearean period, small money was called "bits".

* * *

" . . . At 6 P.M. the Capt. Returned on board and brought with him a Chest of Medecines, a Doctors Box which cost 20 pounds New York Currency, also 10 Pistolls and Cutlasses."

From the Journal of the Sloop "Revenge" 1741 in the Mass. Historical Society, kept by Quartermaster Vezian. (taken from Jameson, Privateering and Piracy in the Colonial Period.)

The currencies of the different colonies were in great confusion, on account of

the various and extensive issues of paper money, which was greatly depreciated in value. Apparently a pound in New York Currency was worth in 1741 about 2.25 Mexican silver dollars, a pound in Rhode Island currency about .85 of a dollar. Quartermaster Vezian kept his costs of supplies in Rhode Island currency as the "Revenge" hailed from Newport, and entered the item as

"A Doctors Chest and Medi-	
cines first cost New York	
Cu'y	£38.2.1
Advance 200 per C.	76.4.2

(Total) R. I. currency	£114.6.3
------------------------	----------

This rough calculation by trebling the amount in N. Y. currency reduced the sum into R. I. currency.

The first prize the "Revenge" captured off North Carolina had among other loot, "20 small pieces of silver Value 2 pc. of 8/8 and 1/2 a bitt" or two pieces of eight and one half a real. They also took "4 Hoggs, 1 Turkey, 1 Silver Spoon, A Womans Gown, petticoat, Linen Corsett, some fish hooks, tobacco, Books, horn of powder, &c."

" . . . the Doctor bot. a Suit of Broad Cloth which Cost him 28 ps. of 8/8" and "the Comp'y Gave the Capt. a Night Gown, a Spencer Wigg and 4 pair of thread Stock'gs, to the Lieut. a pr. of Buck Skin Breeches."

The doctor must have outshone the Lieut. on their arrival back in Newport and I am sorry we cannot include a copperplate of the captain dressed in his Night Gown and Spencer Wigg.

* * *

In 1741 Governor Ward of Rhode Island reported to the Board of Trade, "that for these six years last past, bills have continued to be equal to silver at twenty-seven shillings per ounce." The

Massachusetts rate was twenty-nine or more.

The gold moidore was worth 6 pieces of 8, the pistole four, the johannes eight and the "double joe" sixteen. The "Moydores" would show as 44 shillings New York Money and 135 shillings each in New England money and Veizian of the "Revenge" listed "133 Milled ps. of Eight at £53.4.0" on his records in New York currency.

For any readers who are legally minded, there is the case of "Richd. Haddon vs. 10 Doubleloons" which is still preserved among the papers of the Court of Vice Admiralty of New York. The full endorsement on the papers reads.—

"Richd. Haddon in Behalf of himself the Owners and the Comp'y of the Schooner Peggy v. 10 Doubleloons, 5764 Dollars, 105 Pistareens, one Bracelett, 20 Gold Rings, Some Silver Buckells, Some Small Silver, six Swivell Guns, Some Shott, one Cask of Powder, Some Cutlasses and one Bagg of Indigo. Read and filed Wednesday the 9th of March 1757."

The records of this and counter suits would fill a book and as near as I can find out, cluttered the courts for years. It seems almost certain that Haddon got nothing and the Crown officers and lawyers probably divided the swag and the hindmost was stuck with the Bagg of Indigo.

* * *

News Items By Contributor

Damon Douglas.

Nov. 6, 1752—Monday last two brothers John and Jonathan Webber were convicted of uttering counterfeit dollars. A heap of metal found in their sloop, like Hard Pewter or Block Tin. They are clumsy and light, the Decoration around the edge is very uneven. They belong to Wells in the County of York. They are in prison.

* * *

Newbern, N. C. Aug. 28, 1752—A fortnight ago was jailed here 4 men, a Tailor, Doctor, Blacksmith for making bad money. They had moulds, a forge, etc. and were making Doubloons, Pistoles, Pieces of Eight and half Pistareens.

* * *

Maryland Gazette, Sept. 13, 1753.—There are passing among us Counterfeit Half Pistareens. They are white, will bend easily, and may be known to be bad by Persons of very little Judgment if they view them with any Attention.

* * *

New York, March 31, 1755.—Three young Lads were last week committed to the City Hall in this City, on evidence of their making and passing Counterfeit Spanish one Shilling Pieces.

* * *

Pennsylvanis Gazette, Franklin and Hall publishers.—March 23, 1758. — The Public is desired to befare of Counterfeit Milled PIECES OF EIGHT. They are well done, and dated 1744; but the Letters round the Pieces not so much raised as in the true Pieces of Eight; nor are the Pillars of the Counterfeits quite so broad or long as those of the genuine Ones.

* * *

Nov. 23, 1758 (Adv.)—To be sold by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-House on Thursday, the 30th Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, Four chests of small Spanish Silver, each Chest containing 2000 ounces, to be put up in four lots, a Chest in a Lot, and sold by the ounce to the highest Bidder, for Ready Current Money.

(Continued on page 21)

COINS OF THE WORLD

FINLAND

During the war years several laws affecting the coinage of Finland were enacted. The law of 30 December 1940 provided for the issue of 1 markka, 50 pennia and 25 pennia coins in bronze instead of copper nickel. The 10 pennia piece was reduced in size from 22 mm to 18 mm and the 5 pennia piece from 18 mm to 16 mm. The latter two pieces were henceforth to be holed and this necessitated the adoption of a new design. The heraldic lion which previously appeared on the coins was replaced by a stylized rose and two fir branches.

A Law of 20 August 1943 authorized the minting of 1 markka, 50 pennia, 25 pennia and 10 pennia coins in iron. The 10 pennia piece was again reduced in size to 16 mm. The coinage of the 5 pennia piece was suspended.

Further changes were made by the Law of 28 December 1945 which provided for coinage of 1 markka and 50 pennia pieces in brass or copper nickel. The 25 and 10 pennia pieces were discontinued and the 5 markkaa coin which had not been struck since 1942 was revived.

Issues of Finnish coins since 1940 are as follows:

5 markkaa

Aluminum bronze 1940, 41, 42; Brass 1946.

1 markka

Copper nickel 1940; Bronze 1940, 41, 42, 43; Iron 1943, 44, 45, 46.

50 pennia

Copper nickel 1940; Bronze 1941, 42, 43; Iron 1943, 44, 45, 46.

25 pennia

Copper nickel 1940; Bronze 1940, 41, 42, 43; Iron 1943, 44, 45.

10 pennia (22 mm)

Bronze 1940.

10 pennia (18 mm)

Bronze 1941, 42, 43.

10 pennia (16 mm)

Iron 1943, 44, 45.

5 pennia (18 mm)

Bronze 1940.

5 pennia (16 mm)

Bronze 1941, 42, 43.

All coins were struck at the Finnish Government Mint at Helsinki.

COSTA RICA

Numismatists will be interested in Monetary Law No. 846 of March 18, 1947 which authorizes the following new issues for Costa Rica.

Copper nickel

2 colons, diameter 32mm, weight 14. gr.

1 colon, diameter 29mm, weight 10. gr.

50 centimos, diameter 26mm, weight 7. gr.

25 centimos, diameter 23mm, weight 3.45 gr.

Bronze

10 centimos, diameter 18mm, weight 2. gr.

5 centimos, diameter 15mm, weight 1. gr.

The coins will be similar in appearance to the pieces previously issued. On

the obverse they will bear the arms of Costa Rica with the legend REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA and the date. The value will appear on the reverse within a wreath made of branches of the coffee plant. The legend AMERICA CENTRAL will appear in the upper part and the initials B.N.C.R. in the lower part.

Coinage in copper nickel dated 1948 is now being struck in the Royal Mint in London but the manufacture of the bronze pieces has not yet begun.

SWEDEN

The following are dates not listed in the latest edition of Coins of the World.

Silver

- 2 kroner—1940, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.
- 1 kroner—1940 to 1946 inclusive.

- 50 ore—1943 to 1946.
- 25 ore—1939, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46.
- 10 ore—1938 to 1946 inclusive.

Nickel bronze

- 50 ore—1940, 46, 47.
- 25 ore—1941, 46, 47.
- 10 ore—1941, 46, 47.

Bronze

- 5 ore—1940 to 1942 inclusive.
- 2 ore—1940 to 1942 inclusive.
- 1 ore—1940 to 1942 inclusive.

Iron

- 5 ore—1942 to 1946 inclusive.
- 2 ore—1942 to 1946 inclusive.
- 1 ore—1942 to 1946 inclusive.

HISPANO - AMERICANA Continued

Mass. Centinel, May 16, 1787.—Beware of "a four pistole COBB PIECE" very plentiful of late and are 25 per cent alloy, but the right weight because made thicker.

* * *

July 30, 1785.—On Saturday last was executed, pursuant to his sentence, Benjamin Lewis, for counterfeiting money, a crime of such baleful tendency as seldom admits of a mitigation.

* * *

Newport Mercury, Oct. 11, 1783.—At Springfield a number of counterfeit crowns and dollars all badly executed passed by Jenoke, a man with one hand.

Oct. 16, 1784. County of Washington Superior Court. Christopher Stark and Clark Rathbun sentenced to have their ears cropped, for counterfeiting Spanish dollars. Samuel Baker, Jr. also. Alexander Huling and Josiah Gates for having Dies and other implements to counterfeit dollars. All but Huling and Baker have broken jail.

* * *

N. Y. Journal, Oct. 14, 1784.—Benj. Parker wanted in robbing, has served a long apprenticeship to the very fashionable business of counterfeiting money.

Paper Money Collection For Sale

A very choice little Collection of United States \$1, \$2 and \$5 Notes
consisting of the following

DEMAND NOTE

\$5 Philadelphia 1861 Very good

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

1862	\$1, \$2, \$5	1880	\$1 Brown seal
1869	\$1, \$5	1880	\$2, \$5 Red scalloped seal
1874	\$1, \$2 Very good	1907	\$5
1875	\$1, \$2, \$5	1917	\$1, \$2
1878	\$1, \$2	1923	\$1

TREASURY NOTES

1891 \$1, \$2, \$5

SILVER CERTIFICATES

1886	\$1 First small red seal	1896	\$1, \$2
1886	\$2 Large red seal with spikes	1899	\$1, \$2, \$5
1891	\$1	1923	\$1, \$5

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

1865	\$1	1882	\$5 Blue seal. Value on back
1875	\$2, \$5	1902	\$5 Red seal
1882	\$5 Brown seal	1902	\$5 Blue seal
		1902-1908	\$5

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES

1918 \$1 New York \$2 Boston. \$5 Cleveland

With the exception of the three notes marked every piece in the collection is in new condition. Specially collected to show types. Contained in one of our special paper money albums.

Forty-four Notes

Price \$500.00 Net

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THE COIN COLLECTORS JOURNAL

Volume 14—January 1947 to December 1947

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Australian News	46, 126
Canadian Coin Notes	15, 38, 65, 113
Coinage of the United States	20, 85, 149
Coins of the World	17, 44, 72, 91, 124, 146
Development of Currency and Banking in Florida	118, 138
Development of Currency and Banking in Kansas	32, 57
Early American Medals	5, 27, 51, 83, 107, 131
Gold or Paper Currency	117
Hispano-Americana	13, 39, 61, 89, 143
Larins, Fish Hook Money	69
List of Coins for Sale	74, 98, 150
London and Paris	11
Modern Trade Dollars of Italy	67
Paper Money Price List	93
Russian Leather Money	88
Sante Fe de Bogota Mint, Early Coinage of	143
Sinnock, John R.	56
Spanish-Colonial Coinage of Philip II	13, 39
Story and Design of Modern Coins	8, 30, 54, 86, 110, 134
Sweden, The Royal Mint of	136
United States Coins	19, 148

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE

THE UNITED STATES COINAGE OF 1793 CENTS AND HALF CENTS. Published by Wayte Raymond, 1933. Being a reprint of the three half tone plates published by Sylvester S. Crosby, 1879. With foreword by J. G. Macallister. \$1.00

COLLECTING GREEK COINS. By Paul S. Szego, Ph.D. Published by Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1937. This interesting treatise tells how and why to collect ancient Greek coins and how to form a small collection. Paper cover 6 x 9. \$.50

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Published by B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London. 1947 ed. Lists the coins of Ancient Britain (circa B.C. 50) to George VI. Sections on Anglo-Gallic, Scottish and Irish coinage. Values in pounds sterling. Illustrated by line drawings. Paper 6 x 8½ 78 pgs. Price \$1.00

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES. By Philip H. Chase. This book lists and describes the types and varieties of the paper money of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865. Many illustrations in half tone plates, and information on control markings, detection of counterfeits, plate letter-number varieties, etc. Admirably suited to the needs of the general collector and the specialist. 1947 Edition. 8 vo. Cloth. 148 pgs. Price.. \$3.50

M. L. BEISTLE: A REGISTER OF HALF DOLLAR DIE VARIETIES AND SUB-VARIETIES. Published by the Beistle Company, 1929. A description of each die variety used in the coinage of United States half dollars as far as the issues are known, covering the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, and branch mints at New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City and Denver. Illustrated by half tone plates.
Regular edition, green cloth. 8 vo. 256 pgs. \$5.00

DE LUXE Edition, genuine limp brown leather with actual photographic plates, gold stamping and edges. Price \$10.00